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# STARKEY & SCOWDEN, - - KELLY'S ARCADE.

## HERRING "DRIVING."

SOME FACTS ABOUT FISHING OFF THE COAST OF MAINE.

The most prolific inhabitants of the sea. Evidence of the One Engraving Vocation of the Coast People—An Exciting Night "Drive."

The herring is the most prolific of fish, each "matie," or roe fish, annually depositing from 10,000 to 30,000 eggs; that while these individual "maties" probably do not spawn but once each year spawning by herring shoals certainly occurs twice a year, in early spring and late fall; that herring shoals are of prodigious extent, "often closely packed like a flock of sheep" for distances of eight or nine miles and breadths of two to three, with an unknown depth; that a shoal of a square mile, three fathoms deep, will contain 500,000,000 herrings; that all the fishing in all the world could never diminish their numbers; that their only enemies worthy of note are the gulls, fish whales, dog fish, gannets, porpoises, the flat fish, which feed upon the newly deposited spawn, and the ravenous cod, in whose stomachs the herring is found the whole year through; and that they will swarm at and return to good feeding and spawning grounds, despite all lure and superstition of fisher folk, unless their food supply shall fail or they are driven from their home grounds by repeated onslaughts of their own voracious sea-faring relatives.

Therefore, and therefore only, the waters of our farthest northeast coast and the southwestern shores of New Brunswick annually swarm with herrings because the cods, estuaries, bays and entering streams provide the feeding and spawning grounds these delicious fish desire, and they never disappear save when natural conditions withhold their food or the cod, in great armadas, sweep back to the west from the banks and set upon them ravenously for their own food. But however this may be, the herring in inexhaustible numbers are here. Here, too, are a hardy, brave and simple folk, nearly equally divided among Americans and Canadians, who from April to December, which term comprises the annual "season," know no other labor or hope than in this harvest beneath the waves. From Mount Desert, east Englishman's bay, Machias, Quoddy Head, Lubec and Eastport, in Maine, and from Campobello, Grand Mann, Wolf Islands, Deer Island, Lee Island, Passamaquoddy bay, into which flows the noble St. Croix, St. Andrews, St. George, and even to Mace's bay, in New Brunswick, every mile of shore line, every swirl of waters, every nook and cranny where the tide creeps in and out, has its indisputable evidence of this engrossing vocation. Herring seines, herring boats, herring weirs, herring fishers, are all one sees or knows in human activity. One sees the banks and shores, the stables upon herring wharves, the pungent aroma of herring in all stages of curing, bears naught but talk of herring, and rides through the witchland of dreams upon monstrous herring bones.

In the region named a population of 20,000 souls practically subsist upon the rewards of herring fishing; fully 3,000 men and boys are engaged in the actual work and over 10,000 boats are constantly in use. These are the model and the term, and the quoddy boat, as it is called, taking its abbreviated name from the noble Passamaquoddy bay, around whose irregular but beautiful shores the larger number of herring fishers have their humble homes, should have long since been famous in romance and song. The quoddy is built for serious use, not pleasure. But it will make a testy rival for even the cat yawl of Newport, famous for its seaworthiness and speed. The herring are taken in three different ways: by the seine, by the "driving," the latter method forbidden by American and Canadian regulations, being by far the most interesting procedure. There is a genuine romance and excitement about herring "driving." It is done under the cover of the night, and the fish are driven by the use of torches, and the latter method forbidden by American and Canadian regulations, being by far the most interesting procedure. There is a genuine romance and excitement about herring "driving." It is done under the cover of the night, and the fish are driven by the use of torches, and the latter method forbidden by American and Canadian regulations, being by far the most interesting procedure.

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Suddenly there is a tremor in the water just ahead of the flaring torch. The "dipper" stands with bared arms, resolute as if for mighty deed, grimly grasping the stout handle of a huge scoop net. The tremor upon the water increases to a ripple, and the efforts of the oarsmen are redoubled. The ripple soon becomes a spray, setting waves, radiating and widening to away seaward, as if a million tiny waves, given animate life, were battling for precedence. Suddenly there is a "swash" and the "dipper's" net has descended. It brings back more than a bushel of gleaming, squirming herring. As if for dear life the "dipper" seizes and the oarsmen row. Tumbling, splashing, cowering and actually squelching protests, as they are flung to the boat's bottom, fish by the scores of netfuls are thus taken. There is no diminution in the myriad herring which madly plunge to leap to fore, and tumble and "bunch" together underneath the fascination of the Quoddy torch. And not until the boat is filled with this precious fruitage of the sea, and the crew stand knee deep in the foamy treasure, is there cessation of labor. Then the torch is extinguished; a swallow or two of rum is taken; God is thanked—for these are a pious lot of simple folk—the customs laws cannot forever grind the poor, and land is warily made through the fleecy folds of the friendly fog that has crept upon Quoddy from the sea.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

South Dakota promises to be a corn producing region. The czar and his family will be in Berlin on the 15th inst.

## EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM.

Strange Doings of the Doctors in Paris. Starting Mental Phenomena.

Dr. Luys recently made a communication to the Academy of Medicine on the subject which electrified the members present. It was on the action, both at a distance and by direct contact, of certain medicated and fermented substances on hypnotic subjects. The latter were all women who could not possibly have got their cue beforehand, and were being observed while Dr. Luys operated by a jury of scientists above all suspicion of having sent themselves to any trickery. A tube in one instance was filled with sulphate of strychnine by Dr. Luys, and the subject, who was not present, was told to put it to the left side of the nape of her neck. Soon after there was a telephonic message from the foreman of the jury to say that the patient suffered in the left side from muscular contractions, convulsions, and a rigid body. When the drug was placed on the right side of the nape (in imagination) the same phenomenon took place.

An experiment, or rather experiments, was made on subjects who were brought in to the operator. They had no idea what Dr. Luys was going to use. Alcohol when put to the nape in a tube no larger than a housewife's vial and hermetically sealed, produced exactly the same effect as if imbued at a bar. Absinthe, hashish, opium, morphine, beer, champagne, tea and coffee were in succession tried with their characteristic effects. But the cup which cheers but not inebriates was found too exciting for French neuropaths. Valerian caused the deepest sadness. The thoughts of the patient were centered in a grave. She was impelled irresistibly to stoop down and scratch the ground, and thought herself in a cemetery exhuming a deceased relative whom she loved. Under the illusion she fancied herself picking up bones belonging to this skeleton, which she handled with tender reverence, and when there was an imaginary mound of them she placed, with deep drawn sighs and tears and genuflections, a cross above them. Under the influence of hashish everything looked rosy and gayety prevailed.

The subject was a young girl, very fond of the drama. She fancied herself on the stage and playing a part which suited her to perfection. It was in a bouffe opera and she sang her score admirably. The sentiments were expressed with delicate feeling.

Dr. Roger moved that the academy name a commission to inquire into hypnotic suggestion, near and at a distance. Dr. Brocard supported him. He said: "All that Dr. Luys has alleged and shown cannot fail to make a noise throughout the world. Nobody but MM. Burot and Bourou have gone so far as Dr. Luys. He not only forces on the attention of the academy the question of hypnotism, but persons being affected by poisonous substances which do not penetrate, or may be even touch their bodies. This is from a legal point of view a great danger. A great social responsibility is involved in the matter. It is the duty of the academy to have the experiments of Dr. Luys repeated, with others that bear upon them."—Paris Cor. New York Tribune.

The Italians of Philadelphia are almost entirely of the lower class. The chief occupations by which these people gain a livelihood are rag picking, street cleaning, vending fruits and nuts and grinding so-called music out of wheezy hand organs. An early riser will see the rag pickers at break of day with bags and iron hooks, picking up such scraps of garbage as are burning the contents over carefully and selecting what they want with the air of a connoisseur, and to tell what they leave would be easier than to enumerate the articles they stow away within the folds of their bags. The street cleaners, too, are out and hard at work at daybreak, doing tasks and enduring wrongs no American would undergo at any price. The fruit dealers and the organ grinders appear on the scene about 7 o'clock and a day's work for these ends about 11 at night.

The Italian is a hard worker and content with small pay, two facts which make him very popular with contractors. There is no idleness tolerated in their households. While the husband is gathering rags the wife is tending a fruit stand or selling trinkets from door to door. The boys who are large enough to be furnished with a "kit" and become boot-lacks, while the smaller brothers add their mite to the general fund by gathering cigar stumps from the gutter.—Philadelphia Times.

Watch Dogs for Sentry Duty. One of the latest fads of military science is the training of watch dogs for sentry duty. The French war minister has given orders that dogs shall be trained in connection with advance post duty and taught to bark at the approach of an enemy or stranger. Dogs are also to be used as scouts, and if they prove useful they are to be attached to all the line regiments and stationed regularly with the double sentries.—Letting loose the dogs of war? This promises to have a literal as well as a metaphorical meaning.—New York Tribune.

Kitty Sternly Rebuked. Little Margery, playing with her kitten, got a rather severe scratch from the animal. Her lip trembled for an instant, and then she assumed the commanding attitude and expression that her mother had assumed under somewhat similar circumstances toward her, and, extending her hand, said sternly:—"Tiddy, dive me dat pin!"—Boston Transcript.

Miss Anna Voll will give vocal and piano instruction at 134 Clifton street.

## A WICKED ELEPHANT.

PLEASURES OF RAILWAY TRAVEL WITH A VICIOUS BRUTE.

Locked in a Close Car at Night With an Elephant in Another—Lively Times—Put Not Your Trust in Elephants.

"During the time I was with Forepaugh's circus," says James Twitchell, Buffalo Bill's late manager of the London and West Coast tour, "I took part in some exhibitions that were not down on the bills. One in particular I shall not be likely to forget. The show descended at Chicago; Bambo, the trick elephant, was leased to the Kralffy brothers, who were about to open their season in Boston. Bambo had established a name for himself as a savage, treacherous brute, who had killed and maimed at least a dozen men. He had a keeper who was in the habit of becoming and remaining drunk. I hadn't much idea of the dangerous character of the journey until we were perhaps a hundred miles out of Chicago. The bottom of the car was thickly littered with hay, in which Bambo, the keeper and myself were to sleep together. The keeper's bottle was one of my earliest discoveries and discouragements. The novelty of the situation kept me awake pretty much all the first night out, and it was with some dismay that I discovered that the keeper was hopelessly drunk, snoring in the hay. That I would not have minded Bambo unless kept quiet. But he didn't and wouldn't, and last first night, before I had become in the least accustomed to the situation, was simply a night of horrors. In the still hours of that night, with the train rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, I would at short intervals hear a muffled snort from the monster at the other end of the car, and then feel a gigantic foot shoving against me, or the end of his trunk passing inquisitively over my face. Then I would jump up and yell to the keeper, with energetic kicks to emphasize my remarks.

"Here, you—wake up! That infernal elephant is going to trample us to death!" The drunken keeper would get to his feet, swear, give Bay bow an unmerciful thrashing with his fist, and then lie down and cry, and we would have peace.

"This scene, with variations, is what happened all the way from Chicago to New York. I wasn't trampled to death by the elephant; why I was not I do not know.

"About daylight we were in the vicinity of Erie, Pa. Here Bambo took cognizance of his surroundings in a disagreeable way. Elephant cars, he it understood, are specially built and fitted for the transportation of these brutes, and the car in which we first embarked was not of this kind. It was not high enough nor strong enough. When the vicious brute had thoroughly satisfied himself of these facts, he reared up and with his trunk, his ugly back, and burst the whole top of the car off.

"We stopped at Erie. There was loud swearing and clamor by the railroad men for compensation for the damage. I told them to send me to the circus, and I was sent to the circus. In the meantime, if they did wake up the elephant on their hands to take care of it, they had better help me get him to Boston as fast as possible. They took a look at Bambo, observed his vicious eye, and said that they would send him to the circus. We arrived at Buffalo. A necessity of the trip was a change of cars at this point. The elephant had been well fed and well watered, and might have had the decency to behave himself. The keeper kept him out of the window car in good shape and started him for his quarters in the waiting train. A great pile of blackberry cakes was near, but not at all in the way. May I be blamed if that devilish brute didn't make for them and destroy twenty-four full crates before the keeper could restrain him.

"Well, everybody knows the law about elephants and other wild beasts. I had to settle for the blackberries on the spot, and a large hole it made in my \$60.

The most dangerous and laborious incident of our trip would not have happened but for the fact that when the keeper was sober he would smoke a pipe. His smoking set the hay afire near Syracuse, and before it was discovered the car was filled with smoke, the elephant was tramping and tramping, and we couldn't stamp out the fire.

"We had two buckets. I rushed with them through the baggage car, over the tender, got the fireman in the cab to fill them, and ran back with them to our car. This feat, half a dozen miles, with the train going at express speed, was no small task. The keeper took the pails at the door of our car and doused the burning hay with the water. Simple business, you would say, to put out such a fire. But the way the water was being poured was such that it was being poured but for that elephant. He came near getting us and himself burned up together, for about every second he would swing his trunk around, overset the pails and spill the water anywhere but on the fire. I have heard something of the intelligence of the elephant; this fellow was in a panic until we got that fire out.

"One Sunday morning we unloaded at the Grand Central station in New York, and getting into Broadway, marched triumphantly down. Of my \$60 I had left \$1.50. Bambo had eaten up and destroyed more than \$50 worth. The keeper was gloriously drunk; we had passed the larger part of the journey, we had had one stage more, and I had high hopes of getting into Boston Tuesday morning at the furthest.

"With much trouble we got the brute quartered in a barn on Crosby street. We slept with him, and ate cold junk for twenty-four hours. When we marched aboard the sound steamer with Bambo the next day my \$1.50 was gone, and the keeper and I had lost our coats as security for the elephant's bond. Yet I presume the crowd on the steamer thought it the correct thing for gentlemen in care of an elephant to appear in their shirt sleeves. So our dignity was maintained. If any one doubts that there is a distinct and decided ray of the brain with each step let him walk 100 yards when the brain is slightly over sensitive from a bad cold, or headache, and he will observe the pain each step causes.

Now in many people, the ill effects of these thousands of slight daily concussions accumulate and after a time occur with other causes in producing that state of disability called nervous exhaustion. Something is needed for pedestrians which will be durable yet not hard. Some of the varieties of asphalt composition are elastic, but none of them sufficiently durable so far as I know. Nature suggests a remedy in a second way in the covering of the human foot itself, where we find a very elastic pad one-half an inch thick to lessen the jar of walking. If we replace the perfectly hard boot heel by an elastic india rubber one we provide an

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## THE CITY'S INJURIOUS INFLUENCES.

Those Which Chiefly Affect the Stability of the Nervous System.

I do not intend to discuss in this paper the subjects of bad ventilation and impure air, imperfect drainage, damp cellars or insufficient nourishment. I refer to those influences which chiefly affect the stability of the nervous system, rendering it less capable of sustained work and in a secondary way only the circulation and general nutrition. The result of all these influences is to lessen the producing power of each man and thus to depreciate his value as an economic factor. Their cause is to be found in faulty municipal arrangements which can be largely corrected by intelligent action and supervision. They work by producing insomnia, aberrant forms of mental action. These effects accumulate with each successive generation subjected to their influence until the final inheritance finds the load too heavy to bear and do any useful work. I refer chiefly to three, and these are:

First. Disease of the upper extremities for any considerable muscular exertion.

Second. The incessant noise of a large city.

Third. Jarring of the brain and spinal cord by continual treading upon the stone and brick pavements which make our sidewalks and streets.

If there is one general physical difference between the country bred and the city bred man it lies in the size and strength of the muscles of the shoulder and arm. This use of the arms has in both men and women an important bearing on the general health since it increases the capacity of the chest and thereby the surface of lung tissue where the blood is spread out in thin walled vessels through which the oxygen and carbonic acid easily pass in opposite directions, serving thus the double purpose of feeding the body more abundantly and of removing a constantly accumulating waste product.

A man may walk in an hour four miles on a city sidewalk and reach his desk tired, exhausted of force and better only for the open air and a slight increase of the circulation. Had he spent half that time in a well ordered gymnasium using chest and rowing weights, and after a good bath, if he had been by rapid transit to his office, he would have found his work of a very different order, easier to do and taking less time to perform it. The remedy for this state of things is to cause every man and woman to realize the importance of arm exercise. Make it compulsory in schools and popular after leaving school.

A second injurious influence which pertains exclusively to city life is incessant noise. This may not be very intense at any time, but when continuous it acts as certainly upon the nervous system as water falling upon a stone. Elevated railroads should not be permitted in streets where men and women live. A third harmful influence of city life is jarring of the brain by continual treading upon stone pavements. If any one doubts that there is a distinct and decided ray of the brain with each step let him walk 100 yards when the brain is slightly over sensitive from a bad cold, or headache, and he will observe the pain each step causes.

Now in many people, the ill effects of these thousands of slight daily concussions accumulate and after a time occur with other causes in producing that state of disability called nervous exhaustion. Something is needed for pedestrians which will be durable yet not hard. Some of the varieties of asphalt composition are elastic, but none of them sufficiently durable so far as I know. Nature suggests a remedy in a second way in the covering of the human foot itself, where we find a very elastic pad one-half an inch thick to lessen the jar of walking. If we replace the perfectly hard boot heel by an elastic india rubber one we provide an

## Argentine Republic's Schools.

The foremost citizen in the Argentine Republic, till his recent death at a ripe old age, was Francisco Domingo Sarmiento. He was once minister to the United States, and while here became imbued with the spirit of our institutions.

Being elected president, his first executive act was to organize a school system similar to that of the state of Michigan, which he most admired, and the university of that state recognized the compliment by honoring him, with the degree of doctor of laws. Through the co-operation of the widow of Eliseo Mann, he imported twenty or more teachers from the United States to organize a group of high grade normal schools for the education of instructors, who are still in operation, and have proved a great success. Between thirty and forty ladies are now engaged in the work, most of them graduates of our higher institutions of learning. Their influence has been wide spread. Their example has widened the spheres of the women of that country, and broken down the old social restrictions inherited from Spanish times.

Not long ago one of these ladies, Miss Clara Armstrong, of Minnesota, was rebuked by the papal envoy for teaching heresy in her school. He complained of her to the minister of education and the charges were investigated. Miss Armstrong was sustained by the government, and the papal envoy was expelled from the country by order of the president for interfering with civil affairs.—William Elderly Curtis in Harper's Magazine.

## How Herrings are Skinned.

"We have as many as forty or fifty girls working for us at times," said Mr. Beardsley, "and some of them have grown up to men, having spent seven or eight years in skinning herrings. They make as high as \$7 a week, and seem happy and satisfied. But we find more trouble every year in getting new girls. I suppose it is because the avenues of employment for girls are multiplying in so many directions. In the rush of busy times, such as the recent Lent brings us in the spring, we have trouble in getting all the help we want."

The reporter was shown up stairs, where the girls were at work in an atmosphere that was redolent of the peculiar flavor of red herring. He wondered if the girls ever freed themselves of the smell, and the foreman said that when they took off their aprons and washed their hands thoroughly they were just as sweet as though they worked in a candy factory. The operation is simple but interesting. They transform the herring of the old country store boxed and salted, free lunch counter variety into the more aristocratic boneless herring of commerce. This is done with a deftness and skill that can be imagined when it is considered that the girls manipulate daily from 200 to 1,500 fish apiece. They cut off the heads, rip off the skin all the way round, split the fish and take out the backbone, so nearly in one motion that the eyes of the onlooker are deceived.—New York Paper.

## Sterilization of Pistol Bullets.

A triumph of antiseptic surgery which was probably unforeseen by Sir Joseph Lister is recorded by the French papers. As is well known, the duello still flourishes among our neighbors with a vigor that would have delighted Capt. Boadell. As a rule, honor is very easily satisfied in duelling, and all the aim, the aim, the thrusts and lunges, and usually in wounds which are well within the range of minor surgery. It appears, however, that in a recent affair of honor the principals, who are meat business, ran each other completely through the body. Great, therefore, was the amazement of their friends to see both the heroes of the fray walking about a few days afterward as if nothing had happened. This fortunate result is attributed to the fact that the surgeon who was in attendance on the ground had taken the precaution to dip the swords in a strong solution of carbolic acid before they were used. This humane idea might possibly be still further improved upon, and the combatants might be compelled to fight in suits of antiseptic gauze and protective, and under a cloud of carbolic

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A triumph of antiseptic surgery which was probably unforeseen by Sir Joseph Lister is recorded by the French papers. As is well known, the duello still flourishes among our neighbors with a vigor that would have delighted Capt. Boadell. As a rule, honor is very easily satisfied in duelling, and all the aim, the aim, the thrusts and lunges, and usually in wounds which are well within the range of minor surgery. It appears, however, that in a recent affair of honor the principals, who are meat business, ran each other completely through the body. Great, therefore, was the amazement of their friends to see both the heroes of the fray walking about a few days afterward as if nothing had happened. This fortunate result is attributed to the fact that the surgeon who was in attendance on the ground had taken the precaution to dip the swords in a strong solution of carbolic acid before they were used. This humane idea might possibly be still further improved upon, and the combatants might be compelled to fight in suits of antiseptic gauze and protective, and under a cloud of carbolic

## Easy Accounted For.

The extraordinary supply of grouse in London on the first day the shooting law was up is now accounted for by the information that the grouse had been kept for ten months in ice cellars at a temperature of 28 degs. They were very much chilled.—New York Sun.

## Wise Citizen and Son.

Omaha Boy—Pop, are political parties good for anything?

Wise Citizen—Indeed they are, my boy. Good citizens would be badly off if it wasn't for the political parties. They are controlled by certain men that we all know.

"Oh, yes. And when those men make the nominations you know who to vote for."

"No, indeed. We know who to vote against."—Omaha World.

## Difference Between Will and Deed.

A learned counselor of law, whose birthplace was over the Rhine, thus wrestled with "English as she is spoke" in one of our state appellate courts recently. The case involved the point whether a certain paper executed by the father of the plaintiff was a will or deed, and he thus lucidly explained the terms to the judges: "Let a man execute a paper that sees to take effect at once, that sees a deed; but let him execute a paper that sees to take effect after he is dead, that sees a will."—Albany Argus.

## Fireproofing stage and scenery with chemical paints is the unanimous recommendation of the French commission appointed to report on the best means of preventing fire in theatres.—Arkansas Traveler.